



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

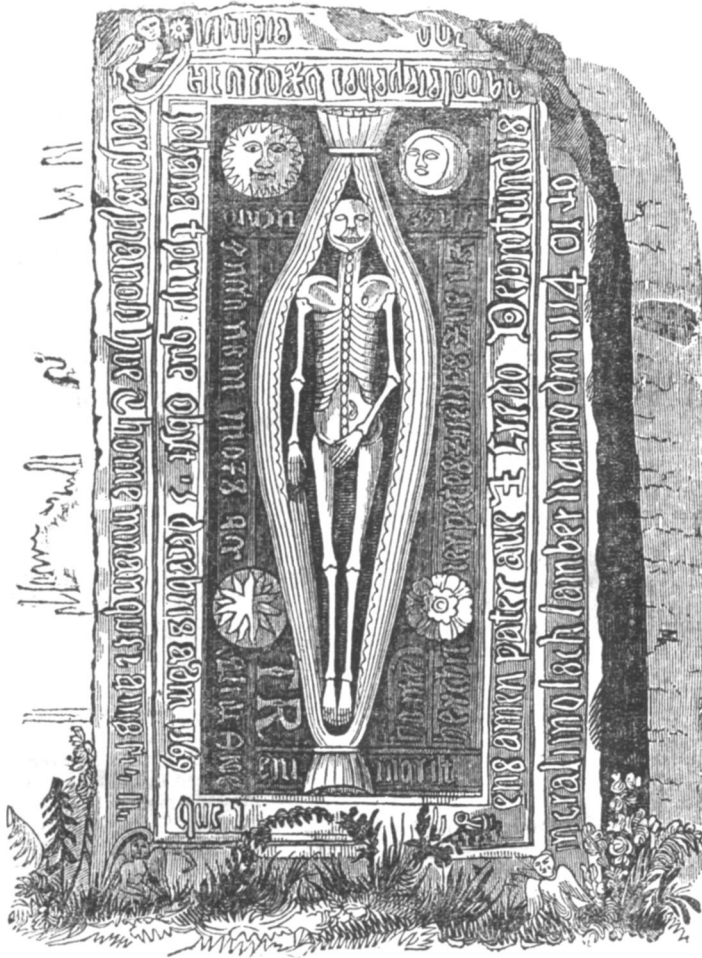
gotten to remove. The hoops of this anker had been made of *green* willows, one of which had vegetated, and produced the tree, which Cunningham had then rooted out. This curious circumstance was narrated to the writer of this article, by Cunningham himself, who was esteemed a man of veracity. C.

MONASTERY OF ST. GALL.

The town of St. Gall, in Switzerland, in the Upper Thurgow, which constitutes a republic in alliance with

the Cantons, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, owes its origin to St. Gall, an Irishman, who founded the monastery here in the 7th century, and filled it with his countrymen. The abbot is a prince of the empire. Here are still preserved many Irish MSS. which were carried thither by its first occupants.

Quintillian was found in the bottom of a tower of the monastery of St. Gall, by Poggio, as appears by one of his letters, written from Constance while the council was sitting, A.D. 1417. The monastery was about twenty miles from that city.



MONUMENTAL STONE,

FOUND IN CHRIST CHURCH, CORK.

The singular monumental stone of which the prefixed cut is an accurate representation, is supposed to have formed part of the floor of the old church, which being in a ruinous condition, was taken down in 1716, and rebuilt in 1720. It was discovered in the year 1815, considerably under the floor of the crypt, and was then in a state of high preservation, but is now, I regret to state, fast hastening to decay. When first discovered, the ground of the letters of the inscription were inlaid with a bright red substance, something of the nature of sealing-wax. The sculptor knew but little of the human frame, as is evident from the lower joints of the legs and arms, and his having cut 14 ribs at one side and 12 at the other. Mr. Richard Sainthill, who published, in the Gentleman's Magazine, an account of this and several other stones, gives the following description of it:—

"In the centre is a shroud, tied at top and bottom, but open in the middle, within which is a skeleton boldly cut in alto relievo. Above is the sun and moon, and below

a star and a rose, and the letters T. R. At each corner has been an emblem, (in allusion to the four Evangelists;) one is destroyed; the three remaining are, a winged lion, an angel, and a bull. The remaining space is occupied by three inscriptions, one within the other, each extending the whole four sides of the stone:—

"*Hoc in tumulo tegitur corpus Graciosi Thome Ronan, quoda' Maioris hui' civitatis Cork, qui obiit in crastino Sa'cti Lamberti anno D'no 1554, cu' a —*"

"*Eria' vult se sepeliri uxor sua Johanna Typy; qua obiit 5 Decembris a'o D'ni 1569, quor' a'ia's p' picietur Deus. Amen. Pater, Ave et Credo de profundis.*"

"*Memor homo esto, quoniam mors no' tardat, cum eni morit' hereditabis serpentes et bestias et hermes.*"

"This Thomas Ronan was Mayor of Cork in the year 1549. The name also occurs in 1537, most likely the same person." H. H.